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Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1944.

Leamington Spa :

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BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1944.

E. R. GILMORE, M.D., D.P.H.

Leamington Spa :

T. J. KENNARD, 118, WARWICK STREET.

BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.



HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Alderman H. MASON, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A.,
J.P. (Chairman).

The MAYOR (Alderman Arthur Ashton, F.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I.).

Alderman C. DAVIS.

„ J. A. E. DURHAM.

Councillor ADA MARY BRAGG.

„ A. E. CLEAVER.

„ B. A. FETHERSTON-DILKE, M.B.E., M.A.,
M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., J.P., C.C.

„ A. S. Fox.

„ H. HOWELLS.

„ D. V. O'CONNOR, F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P. &
S.I., L.M.

„ W. H. WALLSGROVE.

„ R. WRIGHT.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor ADA MARY BRAGG (Chairman).

The MAYOR.

Alderman J. A. E. DURHAM.

„ H. MASON, J.P.

Councillor B. A. FETHERSTON-DILKE, M.B.E., J.P., C.C.

„ A. S. Fox.

„ D. V. O'CONNOR.

„ R. WRIGHT.

Co-opted Members	{	Mrs. R. JOHNSON.
	{	„ M. RATCLIFF, J.P.
	{	„ J. D. STAITE.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(a).—MEDICAL. 1. Whole Time:

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and Medical Superintendent of the Warwick Joint Hospital Board:

E. R. GILMORE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Manch.), D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. (Liverp.).

2. Part Time:

Consulting Obstetric Surgeon:

G. G. ALDERSON, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. Eng.

Orthopædic Surgeon:

F. WILSON STUART, M.D., Ch.M.

(b).—OTHERS. 1. Whole Time.

Sanitary Inspectors:

G. H. HAMMOND.*||

A. J. SMITH.*x

Temporary Clerk: A. H. STALWORTH (on Active Service).

Inspector under the Shops Acts:

J. H. BOOTH.

Disinfector: W. JACKSON.

Rat Catcher: J. H. BUCKLEY.

Superintendent of No. 1 Wartime Nursery: Miss D. H. RYLE.

(left November, 1944)

Matron of No. 2 Wartime Nursery: Mrs. E. TURNER.

(left June, 1944)

Miss P. HARSE.

(appointed June, 1944)

Health Visitors:

Miss L. NORMINGTON†‡¶§

Miss M. GRIFFITHS †‡¶ (also School Nurse).

Mrs. E. H. BRADLEY „ „ „

Clerks: Miss W. WEBB (also for School Medical Department).

„ Miss R. NEWINGTON „ „ „

2. Part Time:

Public Analyst:

F. G. D. CHALMERS, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C.

Veterinary Inspector: E. RINGER, M.R.C.V.S.

* Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

|| Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and other Foods.

¶ Three Years General Trained Nurse.

‡ Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

§ Certified Fever Nurse.

x A.R.P.S.

Public Health Department,
HAMILTON HOUSE,
LEAMINGTON SPA.

23rd July, 1945.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my eighth Annual Report which deals with the work of the Department and the health conditions of the Borough during the previous year, this being the 65th of the series, and the sixth war time one.

It is prepared on the lines of that for 1943, but certain restrictions on grounds of national security having been lifted, it is now permissible to give, in addition to other information, population figures direct, and thus save the readers the trouble of calculating these for themselves from other data as in earlier wartime reports.

Certain detailed information is also set out at the Ministry's request concerning the water supply.

On the 1st March, after a suitable successor had volunteered and been accepted, I was enabled to relinquish the position of Area First Aid Commandant in charge of the Civil Defence Casualty Services which I had held since the beginning of the War. The relief from this work, which frequently in the past proved onerous owing to my never having a deputy, allowed me to concentrate more thenceforth on the work of the Department. I would like to take the opportunity of recording my grateful acknowledgement of the loyal co-operation and enthusiasm of all those who worked with me in this connection throughout the previous five years.

In July, as a result of flying bombs, there occurred an influx of official evacuees comprising 318 mothers and 598 children, 90 of the latter being unaccompanied. These numbers were also swelled by voluntary evacuees who found their own accommodation, thus further taxing the dwelling resources of the town.

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases during the year fortunately again proved low, scarlatina heading the list with 58. Of those not notifiable, mumps and chicken-pox were the most prevalent numbering 176 and 128 respectively.

My thanks are again well merited by all members of my staff and of the Wartime Nurseries for their constant endeavours, not forgetting the valuable assistance rendered by the voluntary workers at the Welfare Centres and Nurseries, and the ready help invariably extended to me by other officers of the Corporation.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

E. R. GILMORE,
Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1944.

Estimated Population, June, 1944	...	...	35,360
Natural Increase of Population, 1944	...	...	191
Birth-rate ... ..	...	...	18'6 per 1,000
Death-rate (Crude) ... ..	...	...	13'3 „
Death-rate (corrected for Age and Sex Consti- tution. Standardising factor of 1931)	...	...	11'4 „
Infantile Mortality, per 1,000 Births	...	...	22'6
Zymotic Death-rate ... ..	...	...	0'08 „
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate	...	...	0'56 „
Other Tuberculosis Death-rate ... ..	...	...	0'05 „
Cancer Death-rate ... ..	...	...	1'69 „
Average Age at Death ... ..	...	...	61 years.
Density of Population per Acre...	...	...	12'4

STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area (in acres)	2,833
Number of Inhabited Houses, as at 31-12-44 ...	9,145
Number of Private Families (Census, 1931) ...	9,143
Rateable Value	£313,402
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£1,274 0s. 0d.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF YEAR.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Live Births—Legitimate	591 ...	300 ...	291
Illegitimate	73 ...	44 ...	29
Birth-rate	18·6		
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total births,	27·1		
Deaths	473 ...	190 ...	283
Death-rate ...	13·3		
Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Child-Birth—			
From Sepsis			—
From other Causes... ..			3
Maternal Mortality-Rate (per 1,000 Total Births			
—Live and Still)			4·39
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1000—			
Legitimate Births			20·3
Illegitimate do.			41·1
Total Births			22·6

BIRTHS.

664 Births (increase of 79) were registered during 1944, and their distribution as to Wards together with the deaths, is indicated on page 11. The Birth-rate for 1944 was 18·6 per 1,000. There were 344 Males and 320 Females born, being in the proportion of 100 Females to 107·5 Males. Three pairs of twins were born.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

73 Illegitimate Births were registered during the year of which 44 were males and 29 females. This is the highest number ever recorded, the previous peak being the preceding year and before that in 1918 when 42 occurred.

Of those born in Leamington, 14 took place at home, 16 in the Warneford Hospital and 8 in Nursing Homes. As regards the births elsewhere, 28 occurred in Warwick Hospital, 1 in Birmingham Maternity Home and 7 in other Homes and Institutions. Included in the above figures are the 13 illegitimate births allotted to Leamington relating to girls from the "Girls' Shelter," 6, Church Hill, Leamington, who gave this as their address. Arrangements for their confinements were made by the Superintendent as follows: 8 Warwick Hospital, 3 Butts Maternity Home at Warwick, 1 Warneford Hospital, 1 Birmingham Maternity Home.

In four instances during the year post-natal convalescent home facilities were made available for mother and infant and in one financial help was also afforded.

Whilst these services were being provided for single women at the public cost, tired and overburdened mothers of families continued

to be discharged straight home from hospital (for a time earlier than usual owing to shortage of accommodation) to cope without any respite with their increased responsibilities.

Below are the comparative figures for the last decennium :—

Year.	All Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Birth-rate.	Percentage of all Births.
1935	362	20	'66	5'5
1936	348	27	'90	7'7
1937	385	14	'46	3'6
1938	364	22	'73	6'0
1939	411	16	'52	3'8
1940	415	21	'63	5'0
1941	567	38	1'0	6'7
1942	535	36	'96	6'7
1943	585	46	1'27	7'6
1944	664	73	2'06	11'0

DEATHS.

The number of Deaths registered in this district during 1944 was 464. Of these, 125 were deaths of non-residents. On the other hand, 134 deaths of persons belonging to the Borough were registered elsewhere. The figures thus corrected, the nett number of deaths belonging to the Borough was 473, giving a crude Death-rate of 13'3 per 1,000.

For the adjustment of the Death-rate according to the age and sex constitution of the population, the Registrar-General has provided the "Areal Comparability Factor" based on the census of 1931, and which he estimates at '86. The corrected death-rate is therefore 11'4.

With the exception of 1937, the sex disparity of the deaths is the greatest recorded during the last 24 years.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN LEAMINGTON SPA IN 1944.

(From General Register Office, Somerset House).

Causes of Death.				Males.		Females.
	All Causes	...	...	190	...	283
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers			—	...	1
2	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	—	...	—
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	...	—
4	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	...	—
5	Diphtheria	...	...	—	...	1
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System			14	...	6
7	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...		1	...	1
8	Syphilitic Diseases	...	...	2	...	1
9	Influenza	...	...	—	...	—
10	Measles	...	...	—	...	—
11	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio- Encephalitis	...	...	—	...	—
12	Acute Infectious Encephalitis			—	...	—
13	Cancer of b. cav. & Oesoph. (M) Uterus (F)	...	...	2	...	8
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum			4	...	4
15	Cancer of Breast	...	...	—	...	12
16	Cancer of all other Sites	...		9	...	21
17	Diabetes	...	...	—	...	2
18	Intra-cran. Vasc. lesions	...		18	...	44
19	Heart Disease	...	...	57	...	105
20	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	10	...	7
21	Bronchitis	...	...	11	...	9
22	Pneumonia	...	...	10	...	2
23	Other Respiratory Diseases	...		3	...	2
24	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum			9	...	3
25	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)			—	...	1
26	Appendicitis	...	...	—	...	1
27	Other Digestive Disturbances			4	...	10
28	Nephritis	...	...	2	...	11
29	Puerperal and post-abortion : Sepsis			—	...	—

Causes of Death.					Males.	Females.
30	Other Maternal Causes	...	...	...	—	3
31	Premature Birth	...	...	...	2	1
32	Con : Mal : birth inj : infant : dis :				5	1
33	Suicide	...	...	...	5	4
34	Road Traffic Accidents	...	...	...	2	—
35	Other Violent Causes	...	...	...	1	6
36	All other Causes	...	...	...	19	16

The average age at death was 61 as compared with 64 the previous year.

The 289 deaths of persons over 65 years are analysed as follows :—

Age at Death : 65-75.		75-85	85 and over.
94	...	145	50

INQUESTS.

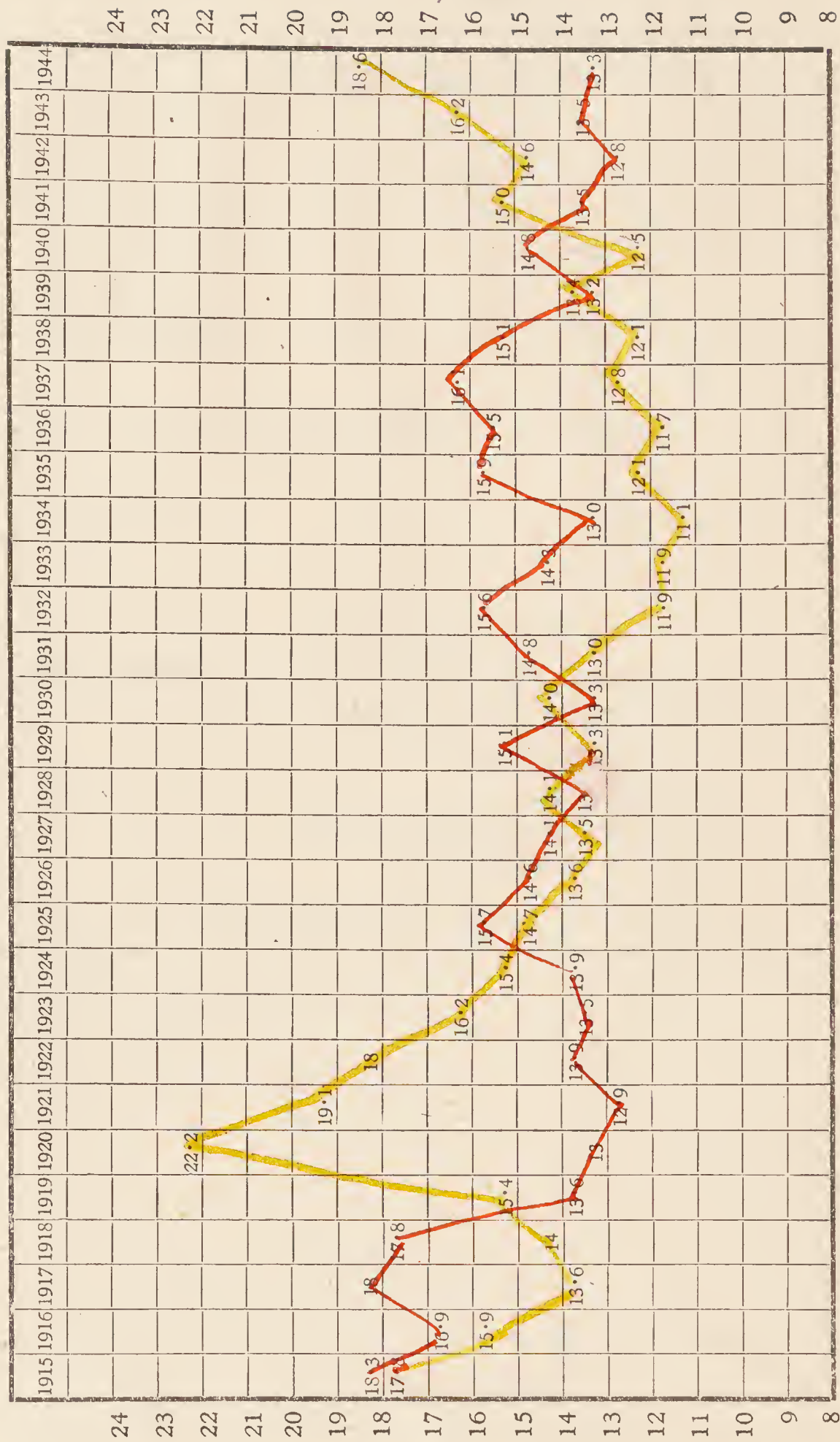
48 Inquests were held : 24 on males, and 24 on females. The findings of the Jury were as follows :—

Accidental Deaths	...	...	14
Natural Causes	...	...	20
Suicide while of Unsound Mind	...	...	9
Death by Mis-adventure	...	...	5

Distribution of Births and Deaths in the four Wards.

WARDS.				Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase or Decrease of Population.	
						Increase	Decrease
North-East	...	...		127	81	46	—
South-East	...	...		186	126	60	—
West	...	...		180	145	35	—
Milverton and Lillington				171	121	50	—
Total				664	473	191	—

Chart showing Birth-Rate (Yellow Line) and Death-Rate (Red Line) per 1,000 in Leamington since 1915.



STILL-BIRTHS.

18 Still-Births were registered during the year, 12 males and 6 females.

The deaths, as far as could be ascertained, were due as follows:—

Shock, 3; Surgical Induction, 1; Ante-partum hæmorrhage, 1; Post-partum hæmorrhage, 1; Eclampsia, 1; Albuminuria, 4; Encephalitis, 1; Extended Breech, 1; Macerated Fœtus, 1; Syphilis, 1; Unknown, 3.

The percentage of Still-Births to Live-Births was 2·7.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infantile mortality rate was 22·6. The figure for the 148 smaller towns (adjusted populations, 25,000 to 50,000) was 44, whilst that for England and Wales as a whole was 46.

Care of Premature Infants (Circular 20/44)

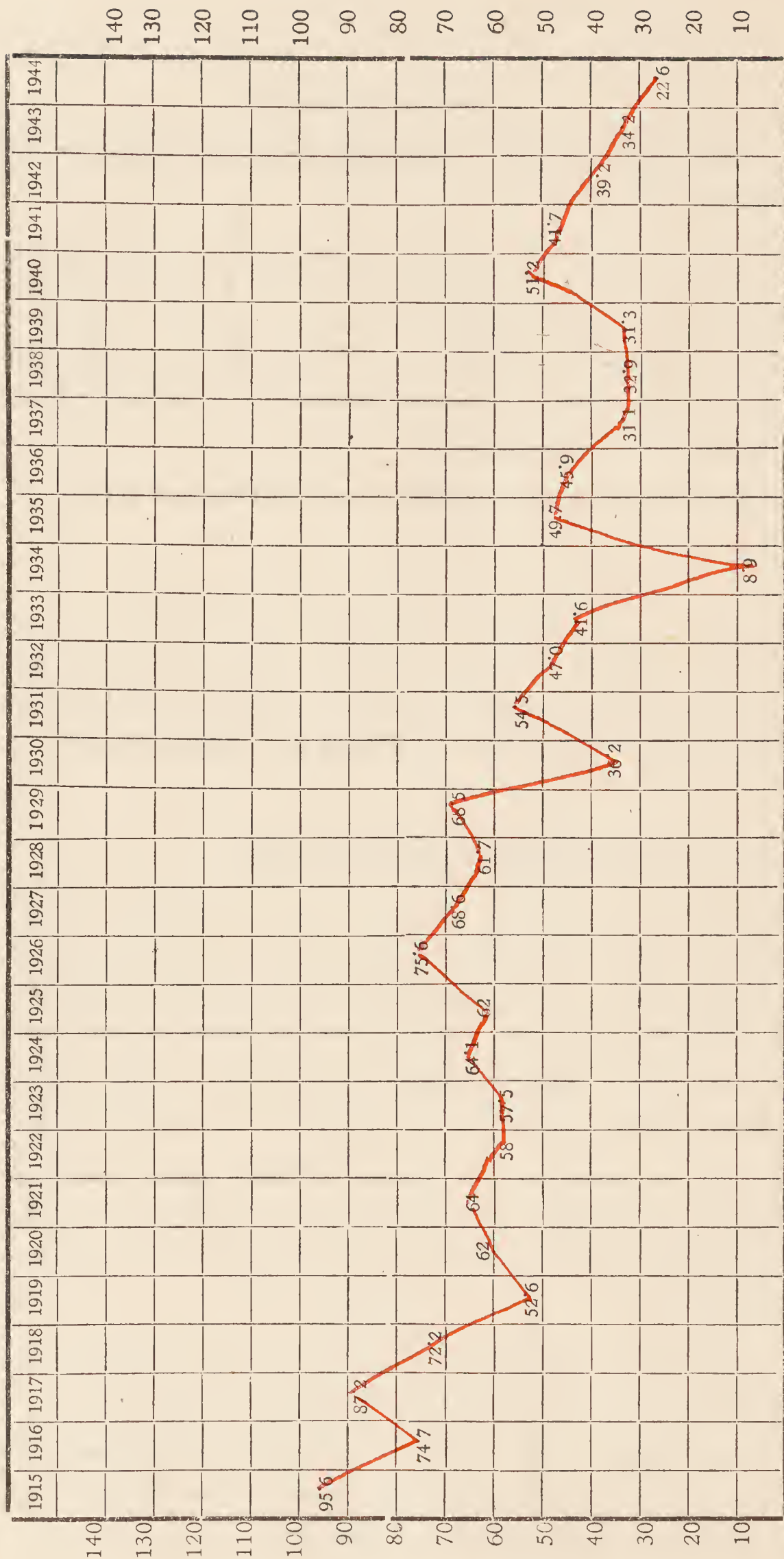
It will be seen on page 11 that the cause of death in three instances was attributed to prematurity. Our records show only two occurring during 1944 (page 15). It is assumed the third given by the Registrar General refers to one occurring at the close of the previous year. This was a premature infant of 2 days old who died from asphyxia. The other two were 3 and 2 days old respectively.

The contents of the above circular were conveyed to the Warneford Hospital, but at the close of the year it had not been found practicable to carry into effect many of the recommendations made therein.

Special equipment for use in the home was ordered by the Local Authority on the lines suggested under para. (2) b.

Attempts to obtain home helps again proved ineffective, but it is hoped this scheme may materialise in the future as women are released from the factories and services.

Chart Showing Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births in Leamington since 1915.



The total number of deaths under 1 year of age was 15. Of this number, 9 were neonatal deaths, *i.e.*, children under 4 weeks of age, and 4 of these did not survive beyond 24 hours.

The causes of death in these nine were as follows :—(1) Prematurity, 2; (2) Congenital Defects and Birth Injury 5; (3) Broncho-Pneumonia 1; (4) Asphyxia Neonatorum 1.

CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY, 1938 TO 1944.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Total Deaths 7 years
Measles ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Marasmus ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Premature Birth	2	3	10	3	11	2	3	34
Bronchitis	3	1	1	...	...	2	2	9
Pneumonia	1	3	2	5	3	7	1	22
Congenital Defects and Birth Injury	3	4	4	5	1	5	6	28
Diarrhoeal Diseases	2	...	1	3	1	1	1	9
Non-Tuberculous Men'gitis	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Miliary Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum ... ..	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	6
Other Causes ... ..	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7
Accidental Death ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Total Deaths below 1 year	12	13	22	24	21	20	15	127
Rate per 1000 Births ...	32'9	31'3	51'2	41'7	39'2	34'2	22'6	36'1

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

A list of the Staff with their qualifications will be found at the beginning of the Report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These are provided by Birmingham University.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

No change from the previous year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwifery and Maternity Services.

The Midwives are under the control of the Warwickshire County Council.

Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.

The arrangements with the Warneford Hospital for the admission of maternity cases remains the same as in previous years. In 1944, 37 women were so admitted under the Council's scheme, 16 of whom were evacuees. In addition 2 women were admitted to the Butts Maternity Home at Warwick, 1 to Warwick Hospital, and 2 to the Ellen Badger Hospital, Shipston-on-Stour.

Three deaths occurred during the year in consequence of childbirth.

Preliminary steps were taken to acquire a Nursing Home which was giving up, for the purpose of a Municipal Maternity Home, but this project failed to materialise.

Ante-natal Clinic.

The total number of attendances made by 423 women at the Ante-natal Clinic at the Warneford Hospital during the year was 1,628, an average of 3·8 attendances per patient. The figures for the previous year were 370 and 1,543 respectively.

HEALTH VISITORS.

5,915 visits were paid to infants and 5,353 to children between the age of 1 and 5 years, and also 391 other visits.

The card records of conditions found show the following:—
Breast fed, 322; partly breast fed, 98; bottle fed, 180.

80 births notified within the Borough were not visited, and 87 of the mothers left the town.

311 visits were paid to expectant mothers as compared with 304 the previous year.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Hamilton House. Weekly sessions were held on Friday afternoons as previously. In addition mothers attended daily between 9 and 10-30 a.m. for test feeds, minor ailments and advice by the health visitors. The morning attendances numbered 1,339 for babies and 942 for toddlers, the total being 2,284.

The total number of infants and toddlers seen during the twelve months was 877. Weighings numbered 7,217 giving an average of 144 children weighed weekly.

The total number of attendances by all children under 5 years of age was 7,341, giving an average weekly attendance of 146.

2,284 treatments were given for minor ailments, etc.

Of the 664 births notified during 1944, 502 of these infants attended the Welfare Centre, representing 75% of all the births in the town as compared with 90% the previous year and 68.8% in 1942.

Dried Milk Distribution. 15,825 tins and packets sold at cost price.

Lillington. Weekly sessions were held on Thursday afternoons. Attendances numbered 2,789, as compared with 1975 for 1943, the average per session being 55, an increase of 14 on the previous year

The sale of food from this centre commenced from the beginning of the year in response to a petition from the mothers in this locality.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The number of Infant Protection Visitors is 3, all being Health Visitors of the Local Authority.

The number of persons on the Register who were nursing children for reward at the end of the year was 11.

During 1944, 7 persons notified that they had undertaken the charge of children. 3 children were transferred to their own parents. 4 were legally adopted; one became 9 years of age; one changed Foster Mothers; 12 children were left on the register at the end of the year.

86 visits were paid to Foster children by the Health Visitors.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATION) ACT, 1939.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Number of persons who gave notice under Section 7 (3) during the year | 8 |
| (b) Total number of children in respect of whom notice was given under Section 7 (3) during the year | 9 |
| (c) Number of children notified under Section 7 (3) :— | |
| (i) under supervision at end of the year ... | 4 |
| (ii) who died during the year | Nil |
| (iii) on whom inquests were held during the year | Nil |
| (d) Particulars of any proceedings taken during the year | Nil |

The Medical Officer of Health, who acts as Honorary Medical Officer to the local branch of the N.S.P.C.C., gave evidence in two prosecutions on account of child neglect. One woman received a sentence of 3 months hard labour, and the other, 2 months in jail.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

This was held as previously on two mornings weekly at Hamilton House.

In addition to attendances by school children, particulars of which are given in the Annual School Report, 757 attendances were made by 63 children under school age, being an average of 12 attendances per child. Of these, 12 continued treatment from the previous year, 32 were referred and completed treatment or ceased to attend during 1944, and 19 referred during the year continued to receive treatment during 1945. The number of sessions was 54 giving an average of 14 attendances per session.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

During the year under the arrangement with the Warneford Hospital 164 cases received treatment, 74 of which were children under school age. In addition, early cases of rickets were treated at the Council's Ultra-Violet Light Clinic, and cod liver oil, splints, and surgical boots and irons provided for necessitous cases free of cost.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

On 31st December, 1944, there were 8 Nursing Homes on the register including the Warneford Hospital.

Number of patients provided for:—

	Number of Homes	Maternity beds	Others	Total
Homes first registered during the year	1	—	8	8
Homes on the register at the end of the year	8	23	58	81

Certificates of exemption from registration were granted to the Royal Midland Counties' Home and to the Sunshine Home for Blind Babies.

No major alterations were effected during the year. A small additional room was built at New Street School for heating and serving out the dinners, and the out-of-date closets at Bath Street School were replaced by more modern appliances.

WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

	Nursery No. 1	Nursery No. 2
Number of attendances of under two's ...	2081	5520
Number of attendances of tweenies	10676	8937
Maximum attendance	61	65
Minimum attendance (excluding Saturday) ...	18	16
Average (Monday to Friday) under two ...	7	19·7
Average (Monday to Friday) two to five ...	39	32·4
Number of illegitimate children attending during year ...	2	16
Number of days open during the year ...	298	298
Number on Register—Maximum	67	74
Number on Register—Minimum	57	62

NURSERY No. 1.

Infectious Diseases—Scarlet Fever 3, Chicken Pox 19, Mumps 7, German Measles 2.

Diphtheria Immunisation—Carried out as soon as possible after admission, over the age of 12 months.

Occupation of Mothers (Dec)—Factory 16, Shop 14, Office 1, Doctor 1, Domestic 6, Restaurant 2, Cleaners 13, Laundry Van Driver 1. Full-time 37, Part-time 17.

Meals—All cooked on premises. Tea frequently out of doors in the Summer.

NURSERY No. 2.

Infectious Diseases—Scarlet Fever 1, Measles 9, Chicken Pox 12, German Measles 1, Whooping Cough 5, Mumps 2.

Diphtheria Immunisation—30 children were immunised during the year ; all other children were immunised prior to admission to the Nursery.

Occupation of Mothers (Dec)—Factory 26, Canteen 8, Shop 6, Domestic 15. Full-time 52, Part-time 3.

Meals—Infants in the Nursery ; 2 to 3 years in the playroom ; 3 to 5 years in the Pavilion. All cooked on premises.

BRITISH RESTAURANT.

The number of meals served during the year was 210,073, giving a weekly average of 4,040.

52,084, or a weekly average of 1,000, were supplied at the Warwick Street Branch.

The total number of meals therefore, at both restaurants, passed the $\frac{1}{4}$ -million mark.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The sources of the Town's water were as described for previous years, supplemented to a small extent by supplies from outside the Borough.

The following information was requested by Circ. 49/45 from the Ministry of Health :—

1. The water supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.
2. Bacteriological and chemical analyses were made of the river water (both raw and filtered) at approximately weekly intervals. The results, except in one case in one well, were quite satisfactory. Results of the chemical analyses for the raw and filtered river water over a considerable period are attached.
3. The waters are not particularly plumbo-solvent in action and no precautions are taken in this connection.
4. When there is any suspected contamination of supplies, the supply is either closed down temporarily until arrangements have been made for the clearing of the contamination, or the chlorine dose (which is supplied to all water irrespective of the source) is increased as a temporary measure. So far, no adverse analyses have been given in respect of chlorinated water, the one bad result referred to under 2 above being that of unchlorinated water.
5. Except for a few stand pipes all the population is supplied with water direct into houses.

AVERAGE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF RIVER WATERS.

	<i>Filtered River Water.</i>			<i>Raw River Water.</i>		
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	0'00107	...	0'0095		
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0'01822	...	0'03885		
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	3'735	...	3'42		
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	0'345	...	0'336		
Nitrogen in Nitrites	...	—	...	trace		
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate	...	0'1216	...	0'298		
Total Solids	...	70'1	...	72'33		
Temporary	...	12'36	...	14'8		
Permanent	...	27'745	...	26'306		
Total	...	40'605	...	41'106		
Free Chlorine	...	0'0253	...	—		
Metals	...	—	...	—		
Dissolved CO ₂	...	1'38	...	0'495		
pH	...	7'16	...	7'90		
Alkalinity as CO ₃	...	10'666	...	12'95		

1. New mains laid in 1944 :—

Yards.

Town Water Mains	...	...	...	82
River Water Mains	...	...	...	Nil

2. Amount of Water pumped in 1944 :—

Corporation Source.

Gallons.

From Campion Terrace	...	...	...	143,205,000
„ Lillington	...	...	...	95,641,000
„ Brewery Well	...	...	...	44,865,000
„ River (filtered)	...	...	...	92,797,000
„ River	...	...	...	77,345,000

Outside Sources.

From Warwick T.C.	...	...	...	Nil
„ Warwick R.D.C.	...	...	...	31,695,000
Water supplied to Warwick R.D.C.	...	...	...	5,693,000

3. Daily consumption of Town Water per head ...	29 galls.
River Water supplied to Residents per head ...	2.79 „
ditto including that to Railway Companies	5.79 „

The Manager of the Pump Rooms reports that the small swimming bath was again kept open during the Winter months. The total number of those using both baths during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1944, was 74,714. The average attendance per week during the Summer season (May to September) was 2,405, and during the Winter season, 726.

There are no privately-owned swimming baths or pools in the area open to the public. Frequent bacteriological and chemical examinations of the swimming baths water were made during the year and proved satisfactory with one exception in August, following which immediate appropriate measures were advised and later samples proved satisfactory.

RIVERS.

Sources of pollution both inside and outside the Borough were kept under observation, and ameliorative action taken as far as practicable.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

A full report of the Sewage Disposal Scheme, which is by means of Settlement Tanks and Filters on land at Heathcote, was contained in the report for 1929. During the year, the general character of the sewage effluent was satisfactory, and no complaints were received.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

With the exception of a few cottages in the Lillington district, the houses throughout the town are supplied with water closets.

SCAVENGERING.

Approximately 7,638 tons of refuse were collected and received at the Destructor, as compared with 6,957 the previous year.

SANITARY WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1944.

Number of complaints received, 228.

Number of Notices served:—Formal, 3 ; Informal, 194.

Number of Notices complied with, 162 ; Outstanding, 19.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK EXECUTED.

Total number of visits made to premises	...	...	...	1765
Visits in Relation to Notifiable Infectious Diseases...	...	...	...	86
Visits in Relation to Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	42
Rooms fumigated	...	...	...	74
Rooms disinfested	...	...	...	122
Steam disinfections	...	...	...	304
Books disinfected	...	...	...	92
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	70
„ Bakehouses	...	...	...	79
„ Food Shops and Premises	...	...	...	836
„ Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	...	...	...	266
„ Offensive Trades Premises	...	...	...	2
„ Laundries	...	...	...	6
„ Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	40
„ Canal Boats	...	...	...	11
Samples of Food and Drugs taken for Analysis	...	...	...	133
Number of Chemical Tests applied to Drains	...	...	...	21

DWELLING-HOUSES.

Total number repaired or otherwise made fit	...	...	...	133
Roofs repaired (house, scullery, W.C. etc.)	...	...	...	40
Floors repaired	...	...	...	16
Wall and ceiling plaster made good or renewed (rooms)	...	...	...	78
Rooms re-decorated or limewashed	...	...	...	74
Windows repaired and/or made to open	...	...	...	12
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	3
Doors repaired or rehung	...	...	...	6
Firegrates repaired or reset	...	...	...	16
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	6
Chimney Stacks repointed	...	...	...	7
Walls re-pointed	...	...	...	6
Damp-proof courses inserted	...	...	...	1

WASH-HOUSES AND SCULLERIES.

Coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Rainwater Cisterns cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	2
Old Stone Sinks or old Brick Sinks removed	...	...	...	...	2
Sink Waste-Pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	16
Paving of yards and passages repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	2

DRAINS AND WATER CLOSETS, ETC.

Obstructed Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	46
Drains repaired or reconstructed...	...	...	...	...	20
Broken or foul W.C. Pans renewed	...	...	...	...	12
W.C.'s repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	...	9
W.C. Pans cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
W.C.'s provided with new flushing apparatus	...	...	...	...	4
Flushing Apparatus repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	9
Additional Gullies provided	...	...	...	...	3
Intercepting Traps provided	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection Chambers provided	...	...	...	...	1
Rain-water spouting and guttering repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	8
„ down-pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	6
„ butts provided	...	...	...	...	1

ASHPIT ACCOMMODATION.

Number of new Ashbins provided	34
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

OTHER NUISANCES.

Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	11
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance dealt with	...	...	...	...	7
Offensive ditches cleaned	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke nuisances dealt with	...	...	...	...	3

NUISANCE FROM THE KEEPING OF CATS.

It was found necessary on one occasion to take legal proceedings against a person who had not complied with a Statutory Notice to reduce the number of cats kept by him in such a state as to be a nuisance. The Magistrate made an Order calling upon the defendant to reduce the number of cats from nine to two and prevent the recurrence of the nuisance.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

No. of Boats on Register on December 31st, 1944...	Nil
No. of Boats inspected during 1944	11
No. of Boats conforming to Acts and Regulations ...	11
No. of Boats infringing Acts and Regulations ...	Nil
No. of persons for whom Cabins were Registered ...	42
No. of persons occupying Cabins	33
Details of occupation—Male adults	16
" Female adults	8
" Children of school age ...	8
" " under school age...	1

OFFENSIVE TRADES PREMISES.

There are only two places within the Borough where tripe dressing is carried on and visits to these places showed them to be kept in a cleanly condition.

CAMPING SITES.

- (1) The number of sites in the area which were used for
Camping purposes during 1944 Nil
- (2) The number of Camping sites in respect of which
licences have been issued by the local Authority
under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 Nil
- (3) The estimated maximum number of campers resident
in the area at one time during the Summer season,
1944 Nil

One application for a licence to use land as a site for moveable dwellings was granted and one was refused.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Informal action was taken during the year 1944 to bring about a reduction in the amount of smoke from factory chimneys.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

No action was found to be necessary in connection with the provision of either sanitary, washing or heating arrangements.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

No visits were paid to the 18 licensed Slaughter Houses within the Borough, as slaughtering was carried out at the abattoir in a neighbouring city, the meat being distributed from a meat "pool" set up in Kenilworth Street. Local meat shops however, continued to be subjected to routine inspection. On August 20th a "standstill order" was made affecting the Borough in consequence of an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease. An emergency slaughter house was opened by the Ministry of Food in Wise Street, and this operated for a fortnight.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The two common lodging houses within the Borough were inspected on 40 occasions and they were found to be kept in a reasonably satisfactory manner. No cases of infectious diseases were reported from them, but body lice were found on one occasion on the bedding occupied by an individual who was later cleansed.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919. INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

Under the above Order a national Campaign against rats, in which this Authority joined, was opened on 1st March.

Publicity was given to the scheme by press notices, leaflets and posters with a view to obtaining the interest and active assistance of the public.

In April a Rat Catcher was appointed. The appointment was a joint one with the Borough of Warwick and continued as such until November when the Rat Catcher was engaged in this Borough on a full-time basis.

During the year 79 investigations were made. Eleven private premises and a Depot belonging to the Local Authority were successfully treated. In addition the public sewers were baited at 85 different points. The computed kill, based on a formula supplied by the Ministry of Food, was as follows:—

On private premises	...	...	708
On Local Authority premises	...	...	80
In the sewers	...	...	592

making a total of 1380 rats destroyed up to the end of this year.

Inspection of Factories and other Premises.

INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS FOR PURPOSES
OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
<i>Factories</i> with mechanical power ...	47	—	—
<i>Factories</i> without mechanical power ...	100	—	—
<i>Other Premises</i> under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	2	—	—
TOTAL	149	—	—

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	4	4	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) { insufficient	2	2	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
Other Offences (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)	—	—	—	—
Total	7	7	—	—

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1944.

I. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

1 (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	201
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	222
2 (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	Nil.
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	Nil.
3	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil.
4	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	177

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	133
--	-----

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

A. *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a)	by owners	2
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(2)	Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a)	by owners	2
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | Nil. |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | Nil. |

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 1 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |

IV.—A.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | } No accurate figures available. |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein | |
| (3) Number of persons dwelling therein | |

B.

Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil.
---	------

C.

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | Nil. |
| (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... | Nil. |

D.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | Nil |
|---|-----|

HOUSING.

Number of houses built in the town during 1944 :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| (a) By the Local Authority ... | Nil. |
| (b) By private enterprise ... | 2 |

The number of houses owned by the Corporation is 678.

Houses converted into two or more houses, or flats :—

Originally.	Now.
2 houses.	5 flats.

INSANITARY HOMES.

Leamington, like other towns, has its share of problem families who by their low code of behaviour and degenerate mode of life generally, turn their homes into evil smelling and dirty premises without the slightest evidence of any attempts at cleanliness. The individual members of such families bring fresh problems of a varied character to the Public Health and School Medical Department year after year and never appear to show any signs of improvement.

Another, but quite distinct type of dirty home which seems to be on the increase, is that of the old man or more usually woman who lives alone, having outlived or been forgotten or shunned by his or her relatives, and who has gradually drifted from better days into a perpetual condition of neglect of person and surroundings. These pathetic individuals, without any domestic help during the War years, have with difficulty been able to keep warm in the Winter and obtain sufficient nourishment. Washing themselves or their clothes or any attempt to clean their room or house is a forgotten habit. These persons need tactful and sympathetic handling, and in some cases have been persuaded to enter the Public Assistance Institution, but others stoutly resist any efforts in this direction. It is only when they fall ill that it becomes possible in these latter cases to remove them to hospital, but when recovered some manage to return and the trouble continues again to the exasperation of the neighbours, who cannot always appreciate that the powers of the Sanitary Authority are limited, and that the liberty of the individual must rightly be safeguarded by the law.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (GENERAL PROVISIONS) ORDER, 1944.

The following samples were taken and submitted to the Borough Analyst for analysis :—

		Formal.		Informal.		Totals.
Baking Powder	...	—	...	4	...	4
Butter	...	—	...	9	...	9
Cherry Flavour	...	—	...	1	...	1
Cheese	...	—	...	5	...	5
Dessert Mould	...	—	...	1	...	1
Egg Substitute	...	—	...	1	...	1
Egg Powder	...	—	...	3	...	3
Gelatine	...	—	...	3	...	3
Kipper Paste	...	—	...	1	...	1
Liquorice Powder	...	—	...	5	...	5
Lard	...	—	...	9	...	9
Lemon Essence	...	—	...	3	...	3
Mercury Ointment	...	—	...	3	...	3
Milk	...	37	...	21	...	58
Margarine	...	—	...	10	...	10
Mixed Spice	...	—	...	1	...	1
Pudding Mixture	...	—	...	2	...	2
Raising Powder	...	—	...	1	...	1
Strawberry Flavour	...	—	...	1	...	1
Sausage	...	—	...	8	...	8
Salmon & Shrimp Paste	...	—	...	2	...	2
Savoury Food	...	—	...	1	...	1
Sponge Pudding	...	—	...	1	...	1
		37		96		133

Of the 58 samples of Milk taken for analysis four were found to be deficient in Fat to the extent of 16%, (2) 13% and 3% respectively. Each case was followed up and a subsequent sample from each source proved to be genuine.

One sample of White Precipitant Ointment contained only 3.9% of Ammoniated Mercury instead of 5% required by the British Pharmacopœia, 1932. The vendor was cautioned.

One informal sample of Egg Substitute Powder was very old, damp and discoloured and the inside of the tin badly rusted. The sample was unfit for consumption. Upon a formal sample being attempted it was found that the whole of the consignment had been removed from the market and destroyed.

All other samples were found to be genuine.

The percentage of adulteration on the number of samples submitted was 4.5.

**MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926,
and
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER,
1936.**

Licences issued during the year under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 :—

Licences to Pasteurise Milk	...	...	...	...	...	2
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...				3
Licence to bottle and sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...				2
Dealers' Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...				6
„ „ to sell Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk						2
„ „ to sell Accredited Milk	...	...	...			2
„ „ to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...			2

**Results of Samples taken under the
Milk (Special Designations) Order,**

Class of Milk	No. of Samples	Appropriate Tests	No. of Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	15	Plate Count	7	8
		Phosphatase	15	Nil
		Coliform	8	7
Tuberculin Tested	12	Plate Count	6	6
		Coliform	9	3
		Methylene Blue	11	1

Samples of raw Milk were also taken at fortnightly intervals from producer retailers on behalf of the Area Dairy Advisory Bacteriologist in connection with the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme.

INSPECTION OF MEAT & OTHER FOODS.

Particulars of Meat and other Foods condemned as being unfit for human consumption during the year. Unless otherwise stated the reason for condemnation was decomposition.

Description	tins	lbs.	Description	tins	lbs.
"All Bran" (damp)			Milk, dried 2 pkts.		
1 pkt.			Milk, evapor'd	136	
Apple Rings		17	"Mor" ...	1	
Apricots ...	4		Oatmeal (damp)		44
Beans ...	394		Oranges ...		90
Bacon ...		11	Pineapple ...	15	
Beef ...	11	94	Plums ...	49	
Beef Loaf ...	45		Pilchards ...	127	
Beetroot ...	6		Pork ...		138
Biscuits (damp)		6	Pork Pies, 20		
Broth ...	1		Pig's Carcase &		
Cake (damp)		72½	Offals (Emaci-		
Canned Meat	3		ation) 1		
Carrots ...	61		Peas ...	19	
Cheese ...		148	Pea-soup ...	616	
Christmas Puddings	1		Potatoes ...	27	
Chopped Ham	13		"Prem" ...	4	
Coffee ...	1		Pudding-mixture	2	
Cooked Ham		24	Raisins ...		200
Cod ...		162	Rice ...		117
Cod Fillets ...		330	"Ryvita" (damp)	5	
Crayfish ...	14		Salmon ...	72	
Eggs (shell) 190			Sardines ...	53	
Eggs (powder)		5	Sausages, pork		194
Fish Cakes, 26			Sausage Meat		13½
Fish Paste ...	1		Sponge Mixture		
Flour (damp)		454	(damp) 6 pkts.		
Flour, Soya (damp)		14	Soups ...	105	
Grape Fruit ...	17		Sole ...		210
Groats, 1 pkt.			Steak ...	7	
Haddock ...		62	Steak & Veg.	24	
Hake ...		140	Steak, Stewed	6,725	
Herrings ...	32		Sultanas ...		56
Horlicks ...	1		Sugar (mice)		35
Jam (Broken Jars)	113		Syrup ...	3	
Jam Rolls, 24			Sweets (damp)		5
Kippers ...		3	Tea (damp)		30
Lard ...		3	Tomatoes ...	10	
Lemons ...		60	Tongue ...	1	
Lentils ...		7	Treacle ...	1	
Ling ...		70	"Treet" ...	2	
Luncheon Meat	89	10	Trout ...		10
Mackerel ...	18		Vegetables ...	2	
Meat ...	4		Vegetable Gravy	1	

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1944.

The taking and recording of Meteorological conditions in the Borough has been continued throughout the year. The following instruments are in use :—

AT THE PUMP ROOMS.

- (1) A Standard Fortin Barometer.
- (2) A Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder.
- (3) A Wind Vane and Anemometer.

IN THE PUMP ROOM GARDENS.

- (4) A Stevenson's Screen, containing a Hygrometer and a Maximum and a Minimum Thermometer.
- (5) One Terrestrial Radiation Thermometer.
(Broken, May, 1944).
- (6) One 8in. Rain Gauge (Meteorological Office Pattern) with Measuring Glass.
- (7) One Earth Thermometer at a depth of 1 foot.
- (8) One Earth Thermometer at a depth of 4 feet.

The Station is recognised by the Meteorological Office, and a monthly report was sent throughout the year.

The observations were made under the supervision of the two Sanitary Inspectors.

TABLE OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, LEAMINGTON SPA, 1944.
Latitude 52° 18' N. Longitude 1° 30' W.

Month.	Means of Barom. 9 a.m.	AIR TEMPERATURES.							EARTH TEMPERATURES.			Direction of the prevailing Wind.	Rainfall.		Sunshine.
		Absolute Temperatures.							TEMPERATURES.				Inches.	Days.		Hours.
		Means.							At 1 foot.	At 2 feet.	At 4 feet.				
		9 a.m.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date	Min.	Date.							
January ...	30.13	42.0	48.6	36.9	58 on 27th	25 on 16th		40.9	...	46.4	S.W.	2.03	12	39.5	
February ...	30.14	37.8	44.0	33.5	55 " 3rd	22 " 29th		39.6	...	46.3	N.W.	1.02	12	53.3	
March ...	30.17	40.8	49.3	34.2	68 " 26th	25 " 1st		41.1	...	45.4	N.W.	0.14	4	111.6	
April ...	30.06	51.3	59.6	42.7	72 " 30th	32 " 1st		51.8	...	49.1	W.	1.73	12	141.5	
May...	30.14	55.9	63.4	43.3	85 " 29th	30 " 7th		57.0	...	53.0	N.E.	0.93	11	222.6	
June -	29.90	57.2	65.3	49.0	76 " 22nd & 24th	40 " 18th		61.4	...	56.3	W.	2.01	12	157.5	
July...	29.92	65.8	69.6	55.4	80 " 17th	49 " 4th		65.8	...	59.1	N.W.	2.22	15	109.9	
August ...	30.08	60.1	71.5	55.1	83 " 16th	49 " 16th		67.2	...	61.4	N.E.	2.15	12	179.4	
September ...	30.04	54.4	63.0	46.1	69 " 14th	35 " 10th		58.5	...	59.6	S.W.	3.77	17	127.3	
October ...	29.85	49.6	56.5	43.4	59 " 17th	33 " 2nd		51.2	...	55.3	S.W.	2.58	19	82.4	
November ...	29.74	43.1	49.0	37.1	58 " 23rd	27 " 16th		43.2	...	51.1	S.W.	4.09	21	34.2	
December ...	29.93	37.5	42.2	32.9	55 " 13th	19 " 29th & 30th		39.2	...	47.7	S.W.	1.16	12	37.3	
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.83	159	1296.5
Means ...	30.00	49.6	56.8	42.5	...	...	...	51.4	...	52.6	...	...	...	...

METEOROLOGICAL AVERAGES OF LEAMINGTON SPA.

For the 64 Years, 1881—1944.						For the 33 years, 1912 to 1944
Month.	Means of Barom. 9 a.m.	Air Temperature.		Rainfall.		Sunshine
		Max.	Min.	Inches.	Days.	Hours
January ...	29'93	44'7	34'3	2'23	16	41'3
February...	29'95	45'0	34'3	1'62	13	58'8
March ...	29'95	50'0	36'1	1'63	14	99'9
April ...	29'93	54'3	39'0	1'93	14	131'4
May ...	29'95	62'8	44'7	1'98	13	178'6
June ...	30'03	67'7	49'6	1'56	11	189'6
July ...	29'93	70'3	53'4	2'43	15	167'5
August ...	29'87	69'5	52'9	2'26	14	162'7
September	29'99	64'6	48'5	2'06	12	123'7
October ...	29'95	57'2	42'4	2'29	15	93'7
November	29'89	48'8	37'1	2'34	15	52'0
December	29'91	46'0	36'2	2'24	16	34'5
Means and Totals ...	29'94	56'7	42'2	24'57	168	1333'7

LABORATORY WORK.

The following Examinations were made at Birmingham University during 1944:—

	Positive	Negative	Total
SWABS (from throat or nose), examined for Diphtheria	9	76	85
HAIRS, examined for Ringworm ...	1	—	1
SPUTA, examined for Tubercle ...	5	5	10
FÆCES „ „ pathogenic organisms	—	2	2
THROAT SWABS examined for Haemolytic streptococci	—	4	4
Total ...	15	87	102

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Disease.	Number of Cases Notified	Number of these admitted to Hospital.
Enteric Fever	1	1
Scarlet Fever	58	47
Diphtheria	20	19
Puerperal Pyrexia	9	8
Pneumonia	31	23
Erysipelas	7	3
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1
Measles	16	—
Whooping Cough	7	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—

AGE INCIDENCE. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease.	Under 1 Year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	7	4	35	7	2	2	1	—	—	58
Diphtheria ...	—	—	1	3	1	6	6	—	3	—	—	—	20
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	10	5	12	—	31
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	7
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Measles ...	2	1	4	1	—	2	1	1	3	1	—	—	16
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

During 1944, the Medical Officer of Health made 50 visits as compared with 30 the previous year to 62 cases of infectious disease for the most part at the request of practitioners in doubt concerning the diagnosis.

43 of these visits were to private premises, 2 to the Warneford Hospital, 3 to Nursing Homes, 1 to the Girls' College and 1 to the Belgian Headquarters.

The following were the suspected diseases on account of which the visits were made :—Scarlet Fever 34, Diphtheria 12, German Measles 4, Chicken Pox 3, Small Pox Contacts 3, Tuberculosis 2, Measles 2, Typhoid 1, Erysipelas 1.

DIPHTHERIA.—The notifications numbered 20, 19 of which cases were admitted to Hospital. There was one death, in a girl aged 8 years who died at home, and on whom an inquest was held.

Anti-toxin was obtainable from the Health Department during office hours, and at other times through the kindness of the Warneford Hospital a stock was kept available there to be drawn upon. No charge is made for the Anti-toxin, the cost being borne by the Public Health Department.

IMMUNISATION—162 children of school age received two sub-cutaneous inoculations of A.P.T. (Alum Precipitated Toxoid). In addition 454 children between the ages of 1 and 5 years completed the course during the year.

PNEUMONIA.—Notifications of this disease were as follows :—

Acute Primary Pneumonia, 28; Influenzal Pneumonia, 3.

Broncho-Pneumonia is not notifiable, unless of course it is tuberculous.

MEASLES.—This was made a notifiable disease in October, 1939. Unofficially notified, 1; Officially notified, 16.

WHOOPING COUGH.—10 cases were notified during 1944, 7 of these officially.

CHICKEN POX.—The number of cases reported was 128, as against 3 in 1943. This is not notifiable.

VACCINATION.—From the Return of the Vaccination Officer I am enabled to give the figures for vaccination of the children born from 1st July, 1943, to 30th June, 1944, viz.:—

1.	No. of births registered for the 12 months ending June 30th, 1944	...	...	...	1079
2.	No. of these births duly entered as being successfully vaccinated	...	...	...	298
3.	No. of these births duly entered as being exempted from vaccination	...	...	...	474
4.	Dead, unvaccinated	...	...	...	21
5.	Postponement by Medical Certificate	...	...	...	1
6.	Removed to other places	...	...	...	278
7.	Certificate of Insusceptibility	...	...	...	7
8.	Number of these births not accounted for in Vaccination Register	...	...	...	0

It will thus be seen that of 780 living children (1085 less 278 removed to other places) only 305 or 39% are known to have been subjected to vaccination, 38·2% being successfully vaccinated.

SCABIES INFECTION. The Gas Cleansing Station adjoining the Pump Room was used upon 5 occasions during the year for the treatment of adults suffering from Scabies of the body.

WARWICK JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

1944.

HEATHCOTE HOSPITAL ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year, 176 cases were admitted, which, when added to the 14 remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1944, gave a total of 190 cases under treatment during the twelve months. This is 24 less than in 1943. One death occurred in January of a child remaining from the previous year.

The yearly average admissions for the last decennium was 224, and for the previous one, 161. The number remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1945, was 10. No cases were received from outside the area served by the Joint Hospital Board.

The 1944 cases comprised:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	97
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	38
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	41
					<hr/> 176 <hr/>

SCARLET FEVER.—The number of admissions was 97, of which 42 were males, and 55 females, and none of these had suffered from a previous attack of the disease. Only one possible return case occurred, that of a married woman admitted 10 days after discharge home of her next door neighbour, also a housewife—a doubtful instance of good neighbourliness—although one cannot exclude entirely the likelihood of the infection having been contracted from another source.

In contrast to this was the admission of a woman 3 weeks after the onset of Scarlatina in her child whom she had nursed at home.

Apart from the 9 cases from The Gables Ministry of Health Nursery, from only 4 homes were more than one case admitted, 3 from one, and 2 from each of the others. Early diagnosis and prompt removal to hospital no doubt contributed towards this result.

As one has learned to anticipate nowadays, the illness was generally of a mild character, only 4 exhibiting severe and protracted symptoms.

8 suffered from Chicken Pox in addition, and one of these from Diphtheria as well.

Scarlatina anti-toxin was administered intramuscularly in 20 cases with one resultant serum rash.

As regards the list of complications which follows, the 6 instances of otorrhoea comprised one double, 3 right, and 2 left. The 3 abscesses were axillary, cervical and lumbar, the former two needing incision, and the last resulting from an inflamed varicella pock. The two cases of quinsy subsided without operation. The patient with peritonitis was transferred to the surgical wards of another hospital for laparotomy.

The following complications or concomitant conditions were noted :—

Functional Cardiac Murmurs ...	13
Cervical Adenitis	7
Otorrhœa	6
Bronchitis	4
Abscesses	3
Rhinitis	2
Impetigo	2
Stomatitis	2
Septic Sores	2
Quinsy	2
Acute Rheumatism	1
Sub-acute Peritonitis	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Organic Heart Disease... ..	1
Tinea of Body	1

Average time in Hospital	25·3 days
Longest period in Hospital	52 „
Shortest period in Hospital	7 „
Oldest patient aged	43 years
Youngest patient aged	1 $\frac{3}{12}$ „

Age periods :—

1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	Over 40	Total.
20	49	12	3	7	4	2	97

DIPHTHERIA.—38 patients were admitted, of which 22 were males and 16 females. One aged 22 had diphtheria previously 19 and 17 years before, and another of 27 one former attack in childhood.

11 cases had received immunising inoculations of A.P.T. or T.A.F. from between 18 months and 5 years previously. Of these, one was a carrier only and another had nasal Diphtheria. With the exception of two who had somewhat severe initial symptoms, all were mild infections and every patient made a rapid recovery without complications. The 27 cases not previously immunised included one carrier and one nasal Diphtheria, the others being all of the faucial type. Four of these were heavily infected with extensive membrane on the throat and 'bull neck.' There were no cases of laryngeal Diphtheria during the year. Schick testing was carried out in 13 instances. The only fatal case which occurred concerned a child of 11 sent in the previous year who succumbed on January 2nd, 7 days after admission. She had been inadequately immunised a year earlier and was received into hospital as a late case without any serum having been given. Complications were generally fewer than usual which accounts for the shorter average time in hospital. It may be of interest to mention that the patient who had temporary palatal paralysis spoke normally in the recumbent posture but with recurrent nasal voice each time she sat up. On the other hand it was noted that restricted movement of the soft palate often occurred without any resultant difficulties of speech or deglutition.

The following complications or concomitant conditions were noted:—

Cervical Cellulitis	...	...	4
Cardiac Dilatation	...	...	2
Cardiac Murmurs	...	...	2
Eczema ...	...	...	2
Ocular Paralysis	...	...	1
Palatal Paralysis	...	...	1
Arrhythmia	...	...	1
Delirium	...	...	1
Asthma	...	...	1
Herpes of Lips	...	...	1
Jaundice	...	...	1
Enema Rash	...	...	1
Serum Rash	...	...	1

Average time in Hospital 24 days (previous year 28)
 Longest time in Hospital 34 days
 Oldest patient aged 37 years
 Youngest patient aged $1\frac{10}{12}$ years

Age periods :—

1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	Total
7	10	11	2	6	2	38

OTHER DISEASES.—These amounted to a total of 41 throughout the year, as follows :—

German Measles	...	...	...	...	4
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	3
Measles	...	...	...	...	2
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	2
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough and German Measles	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	1
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	19
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Nephritis	...	...	...	...	1
Food Rash	...	...	...	...	1
Drug Rash	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Dermatitis	...	...	...	...	1
Nil	...	...	...	...	1

All the cases of tonsillitis, as far as could be ascertained, were sent in suspected to be suffering from Diphtheria and in 11 of these 19 the symptoms justified the existence of a reasonable doubt regarding the diagnosis. A follicular tonsillitis seen for the first time after purulent discharges from the tonsillar crypts have coalesced to form a film of exudate, may occasionally simulate a mild Diphtheritic infection.

The case of puerperal sepsis was admitted with her 4 day old infant and a cervical swab revealed Beta-haemolytic streptococci with staphylococcus aureus. Her medical attendant was later reported to have developed septicaemia. She was sent in as a case of Scarlet Fever with a toxic rash of a bright scarlatiniform type, but no sore throat, and a swab from the latter showed no Beta-haemolytic streptococci. They were returned to the nursing home whence they came and an interesting feature was the re-admission 8 weeks later of the infant with Erysipelas. After recovery he had another attack some weeks afterwards but was nursed at home. Nose and throat swabs from the father proved negative. There is little doubt as to the connection between these different illnesses.

The drug rash and food rash cases were both sent in as Scarlatina. The former followed an intra-venous injection of N.A.B. and the latter the consumption of fish.

The case of Typhoid Fever was a severe one admitted with copious haemorrhage from the bowel and was still under treatment at the close of the year,

The remaining cases call for no special comment.

HEALTH OF STAFF.—Two nurses were admitted to the wards during the year, on account of septic tonsillitis and German Measles respectively.

FOSSE HOSPITAL.—This remained closed again throughout the twelve months, there being no Small Pox nor suspected cases necessitating admission.

The following table shows the distribution of cases admitted from the various districts:—

	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Other Diseases	Total
Leamington, M.B.	47	18	12	77
Warwick, M.B.	8	12	7	27
Kenilworth, U.D.	15	3	9	27
Warwick Rural District	16	5	10	31
Southam Rural District	11	—	3	14
	97	38	41	176

MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY ADMISSIONS.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Other Diseases	Monthly Totals	Quarterly Totals
January ...	13	9	1	23	74
February ...	11	6	3	20	
March ...	17	6	8	31	
April ...	8	7	4	19	36
May ...	6	3	1	10	
June ...	2	1	4	7	
July ...	6	1	6	13	28
August ...	3	1	1	5	
September ...	5	1	4	10	
October ...	12	1	1	14	38
November ...	7	1	2	10	
December ...	7	1	6	14	
Totals	97	38	41	176	

The following shows the number of cases admitted from Hospitals, Hostels, etc. :—

	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Other Diseases	Total
Ministry of Health Nursery ...	9	—	—	9
Warneford Hospital ...	3	1	1	5
Warwick Hospital ...	1	4	—	5
Budbrooke Barracks ...	—	—	4	4
Ministry of Labour Hostels ...	1	1	2	4
Convalescent Hospitals ...	1	—	1	2
Heathcote Hospital ...	—	—	2	2
Myton Hamlet Homes ...	—	1	—	1
Rest Centre, Warwick ...	—	—	1	1
Nursing Home, Leamington ...	—	—	1	1
Totals ...	15	7	12	34

E. R. GILMORE,

Medical Superintendent.

18th January, 1945.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1-5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10-15 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
20-25 ...	4	7	—	1	2	2	—	1
25-35 ...	6	4	—	1	1	1	—	—
35-45 ...	2	4	1	—	3	2	—	—
45-55 ...	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
55-65 ...	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 & upwards	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Totals	19	18	2	4	14	6	1	1

Of the 22 cases who died in 1944, 12 were notified during the year. Of the total number of deaths ascribed to Tuberculosis two were notified only after death.

The 43 cases discovered in the course of the year were as follows:—

Private Practitioners.	Private Practitioner and Tuberculosis Officer.		Transfers.	Tuberculosis Officer.
4	2		10	15
Hospital.	Died before Notification.	Sanatorium.	R.A.F.	Navy.
5	2	2	2	1

Of the 1,429 cases notified since 1913, 698 are known to be dead, 159 are still under observation, and 320 have left the town for elsewhere.

Death Rate per 1,000:—

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Pulmonary Tuberculosis }	·36	·40	·26	·39	·48	·27	·40	·48	·47	·56
Other forms of Tuberculosis }	·16	·16	·23	·06	·06	·15	·13	·10	—	·05

The details of the 43 cases notified this year are as follows:—

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Ward.	Cases Notified.	Deaths of those notified during 1944.
South-East	12	3
North-East	11	2
West... ..	12	5
Milverton and Lillington ...	8	2
	<hr/> 43	<hr/> 12

OCCUPATIONS.

Under School age ... 1	Ex-Soldier 1
School Children ... 1	Ex-Royal Navy ... 2
Housewives ... 6	Ex-R.A.F. ... 3
Shop Assistants ... 1	Ex-A.T.S. ... 1
Factory Hands ... 2	Assistant Nurses ... 3
Greaser ... 1	Canteen Worker ... 1
Firemen G.W.R. ... 1	Cabinet Maker ... 1
Aircraft Inspector ... 2	Actor-Musician ... 1
Butcher's Manager ... 1	Labourers... .. 3
Basket Maker ... 1	Not Known ... 3
Clerks ... 3	Nil... .. 3
Telephonist ... 1	

HOUSING.—As regards housing conditions, the following was ascertained:—

Four-roomed Houses	10
Five-roomed Houses	12
Six-roomed Houses	6
Seven and over roomed Houses	3
Flats	2
Institution	3
Lodgings	1
Rooms	4
Boarding House	1
Caravan	1
	<hr/> 43

Of the cases notified this year, 2 have left the town, 11 have died and 33 remain under observation.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.—Contacts are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer. Disinfectant is supplied on application, and the disinfection of premises is carried out whenever a patient dies or removes to another house.

Investigation is made and action taken where necessary whenever information is received regarding persons on the Tuberculosis register reported to be engaged in the handling or preparation of food.

TREATMENT.—This work comes principally under the County Scheme. 17 cases (11 males and 6 females) have been sent to Hertford Hill Sanatorium; 3 patients were treated at the Warwick Hospital; 4 at the Warneford Hospital; one at a Military Hospital and one at a Naval Hospital.

258 visits were paid to Tuberculosis cases by the Health Visitors. 25 cases were confirmed by the Tuberculosis Officer.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.—The number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications on 31st December, 1944, was as under:—

Pulmonary ... Males, 73; Females, 46.
Non-Pulmonary ... Males, 22; Females, 18.

CANCER.

The deaths ascribed to Malignant Disease numbered 60, classified in age groups as follows:—

Age Group.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 20 ...	—	—	—
20-30 ...	—	—	—
30-40 ...	1	—	1
40-50 ...	2	4	6
50-60 ...	1	10	11
60-70 ...	3	8	11
70-80 ...	5	15	20
80-90 ...	3	8	11
90 and over ...	—	—	—
	15	45	60

For the past ten years the deaths have been as follows:—

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	73	72	88	71	62	55	78	79	75	60
Death Rate per 1,000	2.44	2.42	2.83	2.36	1.96	1.05	2.07	2.03	2.08	1.69

DEATHS FROM CANCER,
TABULATED ACCORDING TO SITE.

Buc. Cav. and Œsophagus, 2.

Stomach, & Duodenum 8. Breast, 12.

Uterus, 8.

All other sites, 30.

Death-rate per 1,000 was 1'69.

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT SCHEME.

The responsible authority in this connection is the County Council. The Borough, however, works in close co-operation and assists as far as possible from the propaganda angle, and in the distribution of posters for the factories and elsewhere. A conference attended by the Borough Medical Officer of Health and Chief Constable was held with the American Army Authorities to discuss the problem locally, and certain recommendations were made and carried out with useful results.

Notifications under Regulation 33B sent in error to the Borough Medical Officer of Health are transmitted confidentially direct to the County Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

This is disseminated throughout the year in the ordinary course of duties carried out by the Health Visitors, Sanitary Inspectors and Medical Officer during domiciliary visits, inspections and at infant welfare clinics. The following lectures were given by members of Public Health Department staff, *viz.*:—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Body Addressed.</i>	<i>Speaker.</i>
Sept. 22nd.	Nutrition and the Deficiency Diseases.	Czechoslovak Repatriation Group.	Dr. E. R. Gilmore.
Sept. 29th.	The Work of the Sanitary Inspectors.	Trades Hall Womens' Social Club.	Mr. G. H. Hammond.
Nov. 3rd.	The Development of the Public Health Services.	Toc H.	Dr. E. R. Gilmore.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES, BEDDING, ETC.

Premises are disinfected after Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases, and also after other notifiable or non-notifiable infectious disease cases where the medical practitioner deems it necessary.

Formalin is used in either gaseous or liquid form depending upon the circumstances.

Clothing is disinfected in a Washington-Lyons steam disinfector at Prince's Drive. Bedding, etc., is conveyed in a specially adapted motor van.

Books are treated by exposure to Formalin vapour.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.—During the year 122 rooms were treated for bed-bug infestation. One or other of the proprietary brands of liquid insecticide was used in each case, with, in some instances, the addition of vapour from the disinfestator blocks. All affected woodwork and articles were sprayed and the rooms sealed for a few hours. On no occasion was it necessary for rooms to be vacated for a longer period. One case only of re-infestation was reported.

